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## COLLECTING AT NANTUCKET AND MARTHA'S VINEYARD.

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*Helix hortensis* has been recorded from both of these islands. My visit gave these results—At the town of Nantucket the species occurs sparingly in gardens, and abundant in the older cemeteries. It has a fondness for marble grave stones, especially in shady places. No banded forms occur in the town, but both white and yellow colors occur. In one cemetery I found white in one colony, and yellow a few rods away. The specimens from this island are all small, about  $\frac{3}{4}$  the diameter of those from the coast of Maine.

Knowing there was a colony at Siasconset, seven miles away, at the eastern shore of the island, we drove over to examine a farm where I was told they occurred. I searched the place with negative results. Knowing their propensity for grave stones I asked the farmer's daughter if there was a cemetery at "Sconset". She didn't know the meaning of the word so I said burying ground. Oh yes! she said, half a mile down that road is where we pick blackberries. So I depended on my instinct and eventually located plain and five-banded forms near the shore. At Marthas Vineyard we lodged at Edgartown, but *H. hortensis* was not there, so we took an auto trip and examined cemeteries, woods, bushes etc., at Oak Bluffs, Vineyard Haven, Tisbury, Chilmark and Gay Head. I found no trace of it, but did get *Succinea ovalis* in one spot. I have in my cabinet a few specimens from Indian shell-heaps at Edgartown gathered some

years ago by Rev. Geo. D. Reed; but that spot is now covered with cottages. Diligent inquiry of the natives failed to reveal the hiding place of *H. hortensis*. Though two men assured me they had seen it, when they gave their descriptions I concluded one had found hermit crabs and the other fiddler crabs. Some people lacks "eddication."

Dredging and dip-net work revealed a few interesting facts. In Nantucket harbor *Odostomia seminuda* is large and abundant, while other *Odostomias* are scarce. The opposite is the rule at Woods Hole. *Crepidula fornicata* is exceedingly abundant. Every haul of the dredge brings up many clusters of from ten to twenty specimens clinging to each other.

Katama Bay, near Edgartown, is an interesting dredging ground. Results there were similar to Nantucket. The species found at Nantucket are :

<i>Crepidula fornicata</i> ,	<i>Nassa trivittata</i> ,
<i>Crepidula plana</i> ,	<i>Astyris lunata</i> ,
<i>Busycon canaliculatus</i> ,	<i>Anachis avara</i> ,
<i>Busycon carica</i> ,	<i>Bittium nigrum</i> ,
<i>Venus mercenaria</i> ,	<i>Melampus lineatus</i> ,
<i>Arca transversa</i> ,	<i>Tornatina canaliculata</i> ,
<i>Anomia simplex</i> ,	<i>Bela plicata</i> ,
<i>Odostomia seminuda</i> ,	<i>Cingula minuta</i> ,
<i>Odostomia bartschi</i> ,	<i>Cerithiopsis terebralis</i> ,
<i>Odostomia bisuturalis</i> ,	<i>Lacuna vincta</i> ,
<i>P. (Syrnola) producta</i> ,	<i>Turbonilla winkleyi</i> ,
<i>Nucula proxima</i> ,	<i>Turbonilla nivea</i> ,
<i>Montacuta planulata</i> ,	<i>Turbonilla vinæ</i> ,
<i>Chaetopleura apiculata</i> ,	<i>Turbonilla elegantula</i> .

At Katama Bay, Martha's Vineyard :

<i>Crepidula fornicata</i> ,	<i>Nassa trivittata</i> ,
<i>Callocardia morrhuana</i> ,	<i>Astyris lunata</i> ,
<i>Venus mercenaria</i> ,	<i>Bittium nigrum</i> ,
<i>Anomia simplex</i> ,	<i>Tornatina canaliculata</i> ,
<i>Laevicardium mortoni</i> ,	<i>Bela plicata</i> ,
<i>Tagelus gibbus</i> ,	<i>Cerithiopsis terebralis</i> ,
<i>Odostomia seminuda</i> ,	<i>Eupleura caudata</i> ,
<i>P. (Syrnola) producta</i> ,	<i>Busycon carica</i> ,
<i>Nucula proxima</i> ,	<i>Haminea solitaria</i> ,
<i>Nucula lateralis</i> ,	<i>Turbonilla winkleyi</i> ,
<i>Tellina tenera</i> ,	<i>Turbonilla elegantula</i> .
<i>Chaetopleura apiculata</i> ,	